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BE PATIENT, DEPOSITORS!

In other editorials *The Commoner* has pointed out certain remedies that ought to be invoked for the relieving of the present panic and the protection of the public for the future, but it begs to urge patience and confidence upon its readers. The banks are, as a rule, perfectly sound. They are not loaded up with bad paper. Examination will show that prices have been rising and that men are better able to pay their debts now than they were ten or even five years ago, but the depositors can precipitate a panic if they are unreasonable enough to do so. The withdrawal of a few dollars a day by each depositor if he deposits none, will soon cripple the strongest institution, while an agreement among the depositors to exercise a little more faith, will soon relieve the sitution. While the local banks may find it impossible to withdraw the deposits which they have made in the eastern banks, those deposits will ultimately be paid, and there is practically no danger of loss to the various communities unless depositors are foolish enough to expect the impossible. When a depositor puts his money into a bank, he knows that his ability to withdraw it on demand depends entirely upon the probability that but few will want to withdraw the money at one time. He has no right to expect, therefore, that he can call for his money at once if all the other depositors do the same thing—still less should he expect it if his timidity makes others timid. This is a time when depositors should recognize the service of the bank to the community—for the bank would not exist but for the local demand for it—and the depositor should help to protect the community by giving such support as is within his power. The depositor who thinks only of himself at a time like this is as much to be criticised as the citizen who, thinking only of himself in time of war, refuses to bear any of the risks or dangers necessary for his country's protection.—*William J. Bryan in The Commoner.*

ALL HAIL, OKLAHOMA!

Oklahoma, which has just been authoritatively inducted into this "indissoluble Union of indestructible States," comes in under most favorable circumstances. Her population of more than one and one-half million of prosperous people, principally of the agricultural or primary producing classes, at once fixes her standard high up in the galaxy of her previously created compeers. The wealth that she represents, great as it is, but feebly conveys an intelligent idea of the immense possibilities of her prospective and assured productions. With soil, water, climate, and the consonant accessories of Nature's well calculated hand-i-work, together with the fully developed American brain and muscle of her citizenship, only the grandest anticipations of future greatness can be accorded her. All hail, thou, therefore, Oklahoma, the forty-sixth member of our great sisterhood of States!

But to this great welcome there is something more to be added—more than thy great fields and other productive agencies can yield—yea, more than mankind from a materialistic standpoint can possibly calculate!

Under your beneficent Constitution you have forbidden the manufacture and sale, within your borders, of spirituous liquors—man's greatest enemy!

By so doing you have been obedient to the God who has given you all of your unprecedented opportunities. And God will bless and prosper you, and all people who love, praise and fear Him will ever pray for your continued success.

That you have had your troubles is perfectly plain. But by the public press we learn, with much regret, that President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft have thrown difficulties in your way in making and establishing your own organic law. Their objections may not have been to the specific point of the inhibition of liquors, but their successful opposition would have defeated that proposition.

The same public press informs us that the Thomas Jefferson of your great commonwealth, that peerless statesman, William Jennings Bryan, was ever with you in all your efforts to perfect a Constitution, which he claims is even a better one than that of our own United States, the legacy of the distinguished Virginian who is accredited with having given existence to that immortal document.

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THE ANTI-SALOON CYCLONE.

The saloon men themselves are aware that a cyclone of anti-saloon sentiment is now sweeping over the United States. They would be blinder than they are if they did not know this. East and West, North and South this cyclone is sweeping and wiping out the saloon as it goes. And if the saloon men are wise they will get into some honorable business as soon as possible or they will be left stranded when the cyclone strikes them.

One only needs to read the liquor papers to see that the saloon men realize that it is all up with their business. *The Bar and Buffet* says, under the heading, "What Shall We Do To Be Saved?" "Georgia has gone dry. Another great state has placed the ban upon the liquor traffic. Furthemore, those who profess to be able to read 'the hand-writing on the wall,' say that all the rest of the Southern states will follow suit.

"That is the condition that confronts us. There is no theory about it. It is an undeniable concrete fact. The prohibitionists are gaining ground steadily and rapidly.

"Every thinking man of the liquor interests knows that this is true. The picture is not overdrawn. Prohibition is no longer a remote possibility, but a menacing possibility. The movement is gathering strength like a prairie fire, and spreading almost as fast and relentlessly."

Now that is not the utterance of a so-called "temperance crank." It is the declaration of a leading liquor paper. And the editor was probably sober when he wrote the editorial.

Beverages, the official organ of the National Liquor League, closes a recent editorial with this affirmation: "You might as well try to keep back the Hudson river with a whisk broom."

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular declares as follows:

"With more than one-half of the geographical limits of this great country under laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages; with Tennessee passing through her legislature a bill that almost amounts to state prohibiton; with the West Virginia legislature passing a measure to submit the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of wines and spirits to a vote of the people; with Texas providing that express companies transporting wines and spirits shall take out a $5,000 license; with the Illinois legislature considering a county unit local-option measure and Indiana a $1,000 license for the few saloons that the remonstrance law will leave in that state; with Kentucky almost a dry state and facing probably a legislative session that will submit a prohibitory amendment, and with an organization opposing us and sworn to our destruction that seems to lack nothing in the way of money or brains, enthusiasm, or persistent, untiring work—what, may we ask, is the wine and spirit trade doing to arrest the current of events or to alter in any way the radical conclusions which are being forced upon the people in every state, county and precinct?"

"If the Anti-Saloon League can maintain its present organization, it looks as if it will certainly destroy the legalized saloon in all of the Southern states, excepting perhaps in Missouri, and it is certainly making strong headway in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Western and Northern states."

The fact is that these liquor papers are right in these forecasts. The cyclone is coming without any doubt in the world and the saloon men may just as well begin to plan some honorable work for themselves. It will of course be hard on the poor fellows to have to go to work but it will be much easier for the men who have been working hard to support the saloon men in idleness.

The good news of new territory going dry comes with every newspaper. The liquor men no longer talk about the "long-haired fanatics" when referring to the anti-saloon forces. The best men of the nation are in the anti-saloon ranks to-day.

Take a look at our own county and note the beginning of all of the new towns, Sunnyvale, Leland, Los Altos, etc. Every one of them start with the proviso that no liquor shall be sold. Isn't that strange if the saloons are a good thing for the town? But they are not a good thing and the business men are awakening to that fact, and that awakening is largely responsible for the coming cyclone.

East San Jose will most certainly continue the policy that has brought new life into the town. There is more building going on here now than I have ever known before. Lots are selling and East San Jose is on the eve of a lively growth and largely because the saloons are no longer allowed to do business here. Let the good work continue.

T. H. L.

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We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.

We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

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The young man with the knowing tilt to his hat overtook his fellow in the loud waistcoat and, grinning, squeezed his arm.

"Hello, Chimmie!" he said.

The young man in the loud waistcoat looked extremely surprised. "Hello, Sam!" he replied. "Whatchee doin' around here?"

"Jest in Durgin's buying me a smoke when I seen you passin'. How's tricks?"

"I ain't kickin'. What's the use? How are they comin' with you?"

"All right. I ain't seen you in a dickens of a while."

"That's so, all right. I ain't seen you around either."

"I've been around most o' the time."

"So've I. I ain't seen you, though. Makin' it all right, are you?"

"Sure. Which way you goin', Chimmie?"

"Don't know as I was goin' anywhere in perticular."

They walked along in silence for a minute and then the young man with the knowing tilt to his hat spoke.

"Chimmie, old pal," he said, "I hate to ask you, an' I wouldn't if I wasn't up agin it hard myself. But I'm jest needin' a couple of dollars right now, an' if you c'd spare me the two-spot I let you take that Sunday over at the park it'd help me out. I never braced you afore about it, you know that."

"Sure," replied the young man with the loud vest. "I know that and you know I'd 'a' paid you any time I seen you when I had the money."

"Sure you would," said Sam, heartily. "You don't need to tell me that. I wasn't never afraid that you wouldn't pay me. I ain't the kind 'at goes around dunnin' a feller, either. I was in there at Durgin's buyin' me a smoker an' I was jest wonderin' how I was goin' to get a couple o' case notes that I wanted to use this evenin' and I seen you goin' by an' I jest happened to recollect you'd touched me, so, thinks I, 'I'll go an' touch him.'"

"I'd paid you afore if I'd hadn't sorter forgot it."

"Sure, I know that," said Sam.

"I hadn't seen you around, either," said Chimmie. "I hunted for you one night. I'd made a win an' I had money to burn. Thinks I, 'I'll go an' pay Sam, an' if he wants any money he can have anythin' I've got.' When a feller's white an' treats me white, same's you've allus treated me, he can have anythin' I've got. Say, pal, if I wasn't broke you c'd have that in a minute. If I'd thought I was goin' to see you yestd'y I'd have fixed you out all right."

"G'wan! You ain't broke."

"Honest, I am. I'll make it all right with you to-morrow, though. I wouldn't go back on a friend."

"Yes, you will," said Sam, unpleasantly.

"Sure I will."

"Yes, you'll duck if you see me comin'. That's the way you've been doin'. Say, you pay me that $2 right now—see?"

"You're in a hurry about that $2, ain't you?"

"Never you mind whether I'm in a hurry or not. I've b'en layin' for you. When I seen you passin' I started right after you. I made up my mind you wouldn't get away this time. I'm on to you. You've b'en tryin' to beat me out o' that $2, an' it don't go—see?"

"I see. A cheap skate like you has a fit if he lets a nickel get out of his sight once. I wouldn't have taken your money if I'd have known you wouldn't give me time to draw my breath afore you was around lookin' for it."

They stopped and the young man with the tilted hat began to remove his coat.

"Keep your coat on," said the young man with the loud waistcoat, putting his hand in his pocket. "Here's your $2. I was goin' to hand it to you when you first came up if you hadn't got gay about it. Don't you offer to lend me money no more."—Chicago Daily News.

DON'T WAIT.

If you've anything good to say of a man,
Don't wait till he's laid to rest.
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are broken
Is an empty thing at best.
Ah, the blighted flower now drooping lonely,
Would perfume the mountain side,
If the sun's glad ray had but shone today,
And the pretty bud espied.

If you've any alms to give to the poor,
Don't wait till you hear the cry
Of wan distress in this wilderness,
Lest the one forsook may die.
O, hearken to Poverty's sad lament!
Be swift her wants to allay;
Don't spurn God's poor from your favored door,
As you hope for mercy one day.

If your heart be sickened with sin's affliction,
Don't wait to receive sweet balm
From the frail, weak man who never can
The storms of passion calm.
Seek refuge in him who will ne'er despise
The penitent, earnest prayer;
Hail blessed relief from tears and grief,
And the mind's unceasing care!

Don't wait for another to bear the burden
Of sorrow's irksome load;
Let your hand extend to a stricken friend,
As he totters adown life's road.
And, if you've anything good to say of a man,
Don't wait till he's laid to rest;
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are broken
Is an empty thing at best.
—St. Paul Globe.

Josephine's Father

The older man frowned.

"Pooh, pooh. The passing preference of the girl of to-day isn't worthy of any consideration whatever. Yesterday it was dolls; to-day it is Teddy bears. Sometimes it's lap dogs. Sometimes it's beaux. I suppose my daughter thinks she is fond of you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Just what I expected. You train a girl up in the way she should go and when she's old enough she'll run away with the first smug-faced rattle-brain that happens along."

The young man involuntarily ran his hand over his chin.

"Do—do you object to my face, sir?"

The old man faintly chuckled.

"I wasn't referring to you personally," he explained; "I'm merely describing the type. Come, let's hear

"CAN YOUR FAMILY MATCH THIS RECORD?"

what you have to say. I make a point never to condemn a man until he's had the chance to defend himself. Go ahead."

"Thank you, sir. I am 26 years old, physically sound and of good habits. I enjoy an excellent income and my father has promised me a house and lot when I marry."

The old man nodded.

"That sounds good," he said. "But what about your family?"

"Oh, you mean during war time. I think we did our share. We had two uncles and three cousins in the Civil War and father would have gone to the front in the war with Spain, but mother wouldn't let him."

"When I spoke I didn't allude to the Civil War, sir. The country was rich and powerful then. I refer to the time when it was poor and weak. There was no particular credit in going to the front in the war with the South. So many people went that no one had a chance to feel lonesome. No, sir. I refer to the ever glorious wars with Great Britain, sir, in 1776 and 1812. Do you know what happened on the 10th of September, sir?"

The young man felt very uncomfortable.

"My birthday! Certainly not!"

"I refer to the battle of Lake Erie, sir."

"Oh, yes, the we-have-met-the-enemy battle?"

"Yes. And who do you suppose was there, sir?"

The young man drew a long breath.

"It was Commodore Perry, wasn't it, sir?"

"Commodore Perry. It was my grandfather."

The young man nodded pleasantly.

"Was Commodore Perry your grandfather, sir?"

The old man was speechless for a moment.

"Commodore Perry was not my grandfather—nor my grandmother either—nor even my Uncle Benjamin Listen to me, young man. My grandfather was at Put-in-Bay."

He uttered the last words impressively and glared at the young man as if to be sure that this momentous fact impressed him properly.

But the unhappy youth was much confused.

"They say it's a fine place for Sunday school picnics."

"Sunday school picnics!" cried the old man. "This was no Sunday school picnic. My grandfather, Horatio Gregg, was an active participant in that great sea fight. He told me he was there. He said: 'I was in the fight at Put-in-Bay.' He was old and feeble when he said it. He had lived for many years with my Uncle Hower in Australia. His memory was quite gone, but he hadn't forgotten Perry and Put-in-Bay." He paused and drew a long breath. "And now, sir," he said, "you will understand why we Greggs are a proud race. We stood by our native land in her time of direct need. Can your family match this record?"

The young man shook his head.

"I'm afraid not, sir. One of my grandfathers was a clergyman, sir, and the other was a physician."

The old man waved his hand as if dismissing an audience.

"Then, sir, you must give up all thoughts of marrying Josephine. The Greggs have too much pride to ally themselves with a family whose patriotic sacrifices date back only to the Civl War. Look up your forefathers, sir, and if you find anything report to me promptly. Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon," said the younger man.

The young man went away feeling blue. He had dreaded this necessary interview, and now it had turned out much worse than he expected.

He found Josephine—waiting for him on the side porch.

She read his face as he came near.

"Well?" she said.

"Bad?" he answered.

"Did you approach father as I told you?"

"There was very little approach about it. He met me more than half way and bowled me over."

"I'm afraid you blundered."

"No, I didn't. I didn't have time." He frowned at her. "Why didn't you tell me about the battle of Lake Erie?"

"Dear me, did he mention that?"

"Did he mention is! Why, he pretty nearly fought it all over again. Because I didn't have a grandfather there I'm going to lose you. I know what I'll do—I'll consult a lawyer."

* * * * * * *

The old man looked up from his writing.

"How are you, Stewart?" he said, as he waved his hand toward a chair. "We don't see much of you of late? You mustn't let that little disagreement stand in the way of our continued friendship, my boy."

"Thank you, Mr. Gregg." He hesitated. "I am here on a somewhat peculiar errand, sir. If you remember our talk last month you will recall that you advised me to look up the records. I have done so, sir, and the result in one instance is somewhat surprising." He paused and drew the big envelope from his inner pocket. "May I read this communication, sir? It is quite brief."

"Does it concern me?"

"It—it may interest you, sir."

"Read it."

George slowly unfolded the parchment-like sheet.

"'Office of the British Admiralty, Bureau of Naval Enrollments, No. 17 Curzon Street, London.—Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 27th ult. has been passed upon and duly certified to this department. In answer to your request concerning the enrollment of one Horatio Gregg, possibly in the service of H. B. M. during the conflict between Great Britain and the United States, sometimes called the War of 1812, I have the honor to inform you that the records of this office disclose the fact that one H. Gregg was enrolled as a member of the crew of his British majesty's ship Detroit, Capt. Barclay commanding. With every consideration of esteem, I am yours to command, Ponsonby-Hawkins, Secretary."

The old man stared at George.

"Let me see that letter," he said.

George handed it to him.

"It would appear," he slowly said, "that my estimable grandfather was on the other side. I begin to believe he wasn't there at all." He spoke a little sharply. "Of course, this mustn't go any further," he said.

"No," said George.

The old man deliberately tore the letter into little bits and tossed them into the waste basket.

"How about Josephine?" George promptly asked.

"I'll leave that to Josephine. If she wants you, I have no objection."

"Thank you," said George and was off like a shot.

He found Josephine waiting for him on the side porch.

She looked up anxiously.

"Well?" she said.

"I have met the enemy," George softly chanted, "and you are mine."—W. R. Rose in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That Jammed Auto.

"Jump! jump!"

"What's the matter?"

"Something has become jammed and I can't stop her!"

"Then let her go; it might be worse."

"Worse!"

"Yes, she might have become jammed so you couldn't have started her, you know."—Houston Post.

Wanted to Know.

"Do you like chestnuts?"

"If you've got one to tell, no; if you mean the kind one eats, yes."—Houston Post.

"I told him that ever since I'd known him he'd been doing some fool thing or another, but that took the cake," said the man with the white lawn bow necktie. "He got mad about it and now he won't speak to me."

"Then it worked all right?" said the man with the tennis shoes.

"What do you mean by 'worked all right?'" asked the man with the white lawn bow necktie.

"What I say," said the man with the tennis shoes. "I mean that your plan was successful, that its outcome fulfilled your most sanguine expectations. You wanted to get rid of him, didn't you? Wasn't that why you told him he didn't have any sense?"

"Certainly not," replied the man with the white necktie. "He's a good fellow all right, and I like him first rate. I guess he'll not be mad when he thinks it over and sees I'm right. I'd feel bad if he didn't. No, I told him he was foolish because he was foolish. Anybody would say the same thing. What did he want to buy on the other fellow's say-so for? That's what it amounted to, practically. You don't catch me investing money in land until I know exactly what it is and what the values of adjacent property are."

"That's all right," said the man with the tennis shoes. "I don't dispute that. I suppose he was a chump, but that doesn't seem to me to be a good reason for telling him so. I don't blame him for getting mad. He probably realizes his mistake. When anybody gets a thousand dollars' worth of experience put all over him it's apt to soak into his pores of itself. There ain't any need of rubbing it in."

"Well, perhaps not; but it was so obvious he needn't have taken offense."

"Because it was obvious, would you go to Charlie Soule and tell him that it was a pity his nose had been knocked all out of plumb, and that there was such a prolonged interval between his knees? Charlie's ears always did seem to me more prominent than candidates for the presidency, and when he gets his hair cut they stick out worse than ever, but I wouldn't dream of calling his attention to it."

"Yes, but that isn't a parallel case," objected the man with the white lawn bow tie. "Nobody can help being homely or bandy-legged. That's a personal misfortune. Nitzer didn't have to put his money into that crazy scheme, though."

"We're all apt to make mistakes," said the man with the tennis shoes. "Homer Pexler didn't have to marry Mrs. Peren. I'm kind of curious myself to know why he did, but I wouldn't ask him why the dickens he did it. I might ask you if you had any information on the subject, but I've a hunch he'd resent it. He must have imagined it would be all right, but it's dollars to doughnuts that he couldn't have employed his reasoning faculties. Would you ask him yourself?"

"Of course I wouldn't," replied the man with the white lawn bow tie.

"Well, take old Semp Baxter. Go up to him some time and say, 'See here, Baxter, you've been telling those same old yarns ever since I can remember, and they don't improve with age. I've heard 500 times about you and Gen. Grant getting in a dispute at Shiloh and, to begin with, I think it's a lie. If it's true it isn't particularly interesting, but it's probably false, because you have a reputation of being a liar.' Would you?"

"It isn't likely I would," said the man with the white lawn bow tie.

"Think he'd feel insulted?"

"It isn't a parallel case. And, another thing, you want to take into consideration I'm pretty well acquainted with Nitzer."

"Then, of course, you've got a right to insult him," said the man with the tennis shoes. "If I'd known you a few years longer I might tell you what—I'll keep it to myself, though. Perhaps you wouldn't think it was a parallel case."—Chicago Daily News.

GOOD Short Stories

An English merchant was a daily customer in a well-known restaurant, and always honored the waiter in a most generous fashion, as he liked him for his attentiveness. One day, to his surprise, another waiter served him. "The other waiter is here," said the new one, "but he can't serve you." "Why not?" queried the astonished diner. "Well, you see, sir," was the reply, "we played cards the other evening, and after he had lost all his money, I had the good fortune to win you."

"Ticket," said the collector, as he opened the door of the carriage in which sat a man who looked as if he was anchored to his seat. The man handed over the required pasteboard, which was duly inspected. Then, looking around, the collector said: "Is there another gentleman in the carriage?" "No." "Is that other portmanteau yours, then, too?" "Other portmanteau?" "Yes; on the floor there, by the other." "Those," said the traveler, with dignity, "are my feet."

Justin McCarthy tells a reminiscent story of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher entered Plymouth church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the single word "Fool." Quietly and with becoming seriousness he announced to the congregation the fact in these words. "I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

In the days when William Jennings Bryan was not so well known, a widely admired campaign speaker in Nebraska, who had been billed to make the principal address at a political gathering at Lincoln, was obliged, at the last moment, on account of illness, to send word that he could not keep the appointment. It chanced that Mr. Bryan was selected to fill his place. Naturally, Mr. Bryan felt some nervousness, knowing that he was to act as substitute for an older and much better known speaker, and his apprehension was not lessened when he heard himself thus announced by the chairman: "Feller citizens, this here's the substitute for our gallant an' admired leader, unfortunately sick. I don't know what this gent can do; but time was short an' we had to take what we could get."

A well-known clubman of Boston was married during the early days of the past winter to a charming Wellesley girl, who, of her many accomplishments, is proudest of her cooking. The husband returned late one afternoon to his home in Brookline, to discover that his wife was "all tired out." "You look dreadfully fatigued, little one," came from hubby, in a sympathetic tone. "I am," was the reply. "You see, dear, I heard you say that you liked rabbit. So, early this morning, I went to the market to get you one. I meant to surprise you with a broiled rabbit for dinner; but I'm afraid you'll have to take something else. I've been hard at work on the rabbit all day, and I haven't got it more than half picked."

BANDITS OF THE SAHARA.

France Has Tamed Tuaregs by Training Army Camels.

The greatest attraction at the colonial exposition which the French government has opened at Vincennes is the Tuareg encampment. The bandits of the Sahara are there with their tents, their camels and their weapons.

The veiled Tuaregs showed neither astonishment nor interest as they crossed the Mediterranean, nor were they moved by the sights of the capital of France. One fact impressed them deeply. This was that they saw men meet strangers and treat them affably without first ascertaining whether they were friends or enemies. They could not understand it. The density of population also impressed them as strange, and no wonder, for they have often traveled 300 miles to attack a caravan without meeting a soul.

Six years ago these robbers captured one of the largest trading caravans that ever fell into their hands. A large number of camels and their drivers were transporting 1,500 packages of ivory, ostrich feathers and hides from the central Soudan across the desert to Tripoli. The value of this merchandise was about $300,000. The caravan had scarcely emerged from the Soudan into the desert when the Tuaregs, their faces veiled as usual and their excellent firearms in the best condition, swooped down upon it. Resistance was useless, and the valuable freight was diverted to the strongholds of the robbers in the inner part of the desert.

Instead of the slow baggage camels the French used when the Sahara first became their domain, they now utilize animals specially fitted and trained for fast travel. It was not until the French possessed camels that could cover three times as much ground in a day as the ordinary pack animal that they were able to cope with the Tuaregs. The Tuaregs for generations had picked and trained their camels so that at first the French were unable to catch them.

But for three years past every French troop in the Saharan service has equaled the Tuaregs in celerity of movement. Since then the Tuaregs have no longer been immune from punishment.

The French can catch them whenever they please. The nomads have been tamed and the once redoubtable warriors have been for about two years as peaceable as women, save for one or two exploits by small parties.

Matches by the Mile.

It is calculated that if all the matches used in the United Kingdom every day were placed against each other they would cover a distance of 15,000 miles. Ninety-three tons of wood is used daily in England in the manufacture of 500,000,000 matches, while 25,000 tons are received yearly from Sweden

JOHN BULL AS WELL AS UNCLE SAM FEELS THE HIGH PRICES.

The cost of living has advanced in Great Britain 20 per cent within the past ten years, according to a London correspondent. The rise in prices has affected everything from houses to candles. There is no limit in sight to the upward bound of prices.

The imposition of heavy new taxes is held to be largely responsible for the increased cost of living, everybody who is able to do so having raised prices to recover the tax money.

The average Englishman is becoming poorer all the time, and the British government is trying to arrange a scheme to grant pensions to the aged poor, in order to ward off an economic revolution.

The following table shows how prices have gone up:

	1897.	1907.
Six 4-pound loaves of bread	$ .62	$ .75
Seven quarts of milk	.58	.58
Half pound of tea	.20	.22
Three and a half pounds sugar	.13	.19
Half pound of cocoa	.14	.18
Pound of bacon	.18	.27
Seven pounds of flour	.16	.20
Three and a half pounds rice	.13	.16
One pound Cheddar cheese	.17	.19
Two pounds butter	.66	.66
Half pound lard	.08	.08
Seven pounds sago	.23	.30
One pound candles	.09	.13
One pound currants	.08	.10
One pound raisins	.10	.12
Six pounds meat	1.06	1.25
House rent (year)	175.00	220.00
One suit clothes	15.00	17.00
Total	$194.61	$242.38

CHEESE CLOTH IS USEFUL.

Housekeepers Find It Extremely Valuable in Many Ways.

Cheese cloth should be used more commonly for household purposes than it is, says the Washington Post. The material has the special merit of being firm, yet so losely woven that grease comes out readily in washing; thus it is more easily kept clean than linen or crash, for which it may many times be substituted. An unbleached quality that costs not more than 5 cents a yard is quite as good for general use as more expensive fabrics.

The best kind of dishcloths are made of it. The material should be doubled, raw edges turned in and stitched on the machine. This will wear, and because it cleans so easily is most sanitary for warm weather, in that it will not become saturated and smell of grease. Rinsing in soap and water will be all that is necessary for cleansing.

For nice furniture it is the best kind of cloth for cleaning, and all cabinetmakers keep three sets for work. The first is used for applying the oil, the second to rub it off and the third is the polisher. Similar treatment for dining-room tables will keep them in the pink of condition.

Chese cloth will save the daily use of an egg in boiled coffee merely by having small bags of the cotton kept in the kitchen. Put the grounds into one and twist the top around tight with thread, a spool of which should be handy for the purpose. The same bag may be used many times. There is nothing in the cleaning line for which is is not good.

Windows and mirrors will never have a speck of lint on their shining surface if cheese cloth is used, and for all kinds of work it will be found invaluable. A bag made of it should always be kept in the kitchen for straining soups.

Tissue paper is another valuable household asset that all housekeepers do not appreciate. All of it that comes into the house should be saved. Moistened with alcohol, it polishes to perfection, and even dry will make them shine. Silver, also brass if not badly tarnished, will respond immediately to treatment with tissue paper, and for packing of all kinds it is most useful. Lace, silk and all ribbon should always be froned between two layers of it, for the materials will not then be shiny.

Society will "do up" a woman quicker than housework

LATE HAPPENINGS ALONG THE COAST

Interesting Items of News From Those States that Border the Broad Pacific.

Current Events Among Your Neighbors in the Far West Gathered by Mail and Telegraph and Presented in Kaledioscopic Array.

Reno, Nev.—The lumber mills of Nevada have closed down. The mills usually run until the heavy snows drive the men from the logging camps, but on account of cash not being available for payrolls the men decided to shorten the season.

Sacramento.—Andrew M. Wilson, known as Ruef's champion boodler, last week deprived the Legislature of the pleasure of kicking him out of the State Railroad Commission by tendering his resignation. Wilson sent his resignation to Governor Gillett, who promptly accepted it.

Pasadena.—May Sutton, twice champion woman tennis player of the world, has consented to act as queen of the Tournament of Roses on New Year's day. The officers of the association have been urging this upon Miss Sutton for some time, but she has felt that she has had enough publicity.

Los Angeles, Nov. 19.—A baby girl found in West Cucamonga, lying in a pool beside the Santa Fe tracks died a few hours after being brought to Ontario The baby was thrown from a train. A colored girl, alleged to be the mother of the infant, has been arrested for the crime.

San Francisco.—The delays, high charges and other unsatisfactory conditions in the disposal of garbage in this city have led Supervisor Payot, head of the Health Committee of the Board, to seek some remedy, and he has introduced an ordinance providing for the collection of garbage by the city and its incineration as well.

Napa.—Dr. L. C. Lennon, deputy state veterinarian, after consultation with Dr. Kearns, state veterinarian, raised the quarantine for glanders, which has been maintained for six weeks on 76 horses owned by the state. The animals have been engaged in the work of constructing an immense dam and a reservoir, which are to cost $100,000.

Oakland.—Scalping of theater tickets is prohibited in an ordinance introduced in the City Council by Councilman Mullins. The measure makes it a misdemeanor to resell any ticket of admission to any opera-house, theater, circus or other place of amusement. Punishment is fixed at a fine not exceeding $400 or imprisonment in the City Prison not exceeding 200 days.

Stockton.—One of the largest warehouses along the Santa Fe railroad sidings in this county was destroyed by fire at Escalon. It was owned by J. A. Coley, and contained hay, wheat, barley and corn owned by the farmers in that vicinity. Four Santa Fe flat cars loaded with ties were consumed. The flames had gained such headway when the alarm was given that it was impossible to check them or save the cars.

Stanford University.—Associate Professor A. M. Cathcart of the law department has been appointed upon the student affairs committee. This is the most important faculty committee, as it deals with all affairs in regard to the conduct of the undergraduates. Since Professor W. F. Durand has been at the head of this committee the relations between the students and the faculty have been harmonious, and the addition of Professor Cathcart is a popular appointment with the student body.

San Francisco.—There is no let-up to construction work in this state and Nevada by the Western Pacific people, and there will be none until the weather becomes too bad for the men and teams to be worked to advantage in the open. This is the order sent out from New York by George Jay Gould. The contractors are employing 7,044 men, and the company 728, a total of 7,772. In addition, the contractors have 3,300 horses at work. The monthly expenditures amount to $1,500,000.

Tacoma, Wash.—As a result of the sharp competition between rival oil companies, the price of kerosene has been reduced nearly 6 cents per gallon during the last two weeks. The last cut was made several days ago, when the wholesale price of kerosene was fixed at 11½ cents a gallon, the lowest rate ever known in this State at this time of the year. Before competition entered the field the Standard charged from 13 to 15 cents a gallon at this season for oil, which, according to the statement of the inspectors, did not approach the article offered at present in purity.

CANAL DEMANDS WILL BE SCALED.

After Trip to Isthmus Committee Intimates Reduction of Appropriation.

New York.—Eighteen members of the Committee on Appropriations of the National House of Representatives, who have been on a tour of inspection of the Panama canal zone, returned home last week. Chairman Tawney of the committee said the committee found everything on the canal progressing in a most satisfactory way. He believed, however, that as a result of the inspection the appropriation for the coming year will be at least $1,000,000 less than the $32,000,000 asked for by the estimate.

"We visited the canal," said Tawney, "spent three days in the examination of the mechanical and engineering work, inspected the quarters, the hospitals, and looked into everything in connection with the service in the zone. We found that the employes were being paid 50 per cent more than at home. At the same time the Government furnishes quarters for them, a room for a single man and a house for the married men. We looked into their sanitary conditions and found them everything that could be desired. The work is progressing satisfactorily."

Russia Would Be Friend of America.

St. Petersburg.—The Novoe Vremya publishes an editorial article commenting on the cordial reception given Secretary of War Taft. The traditional friendship of Russia for the grandest of modern democracies, the paper continues, does not waver, in spite of the attitude taken by the United States during the Russo-Japanese war. By misplacing her sympathies at this time America hurt mainly herself and create a rival. The natural impulse of Russia would be to meet America half way in the matter of combinations affecting the Pacific, under the condition that each country share equally in the profit.

Will Ship Hindoos to Hawaii.

Seattle, Wash.—Hindoo laborers on Puget sound, who have been driven from town to town by anti-Asiatic societies, will be shipped to the Hawaiian islands for work on the sugar plantations. Arrangements are now being made for chartering a special steamer to carry away all the Hindoos gathered in the Sound country, and it is believed by agents of the Hawaiian planters that several thousand Hindoos in Washington and British Columbia can be induced to go back to the tropics.

Teachers Race to Secure Gold.

Redding.—The eleven teachers employed in the Redding schools raced to the County Treasurer's office to get their salary warrants cashed. There was only money enough to pay two teachers, and the trustees gave the teachers fair warning and an even break for their money. The race was to the swift, and the first two ladies who reached the Courthouse out of breath got their money. Oothers must wait till February, when the next apportionment will be made.

Lid Down on San Mateo.

San Mateo.—San Mateo's board of trustees has declared war upon gambling and the police have been instructed to put the lid down tight. This decision was reached as the result of raids made by the sheriff's force in which two blackjack games in San Mateo were closed, one having been conducted in the city hall in the room next to that in which the city fathers meet.

Objected to Being Snapshotted.

New York.—Count Szechenyi, finance of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Munson Morris, a wealthy clubman, chased F. J. Perrett, a snapshot artist, for several blocks and then caused the photographer's arrest because he annoyed the Count and a party of ladies by endeavoring to take a flashlight picture as the party was leaving the horse show.

Breaks World's Rifle Record.

Lincoln, Neb.—After hitting 13,063 flying blocks without a miss, Captain A. H. Hardy stopped his rifle shooting demonstration. One of the judges had to leave, which prevented Hardy from continuing. Hardy was striving for a 20,000 record. The world's record was held formerly by Topperwein of San Antonio, with 8,862.

Cotton Output Reduced.

Washington.—The census bureau last week issued its report on cotton ginning for the growth of 1907 to November 14th, showing a total of 7,311,202 bales, counting round bales as half bales, compared with 8,562,242 bales for 1906 and 7,501,171 for 1905.

Mauretania Breaks Record.

New York.—The new Cunarder Mauretania broke her sister ship Lusitania's best day's record, when she completed a day's run of 624 knots. The Lusitania's record for a day was 618 knots.

STATE'S LAWMAKERS PASSED ALL NECESSARY LEGISLATION

Sacramento.—All that the special session of the Legislature was called to perform has been accomplished, the final act being the ratification of the amendments of the charter of San Francisco.

It has been the shortest legislative session in the history of California, and the supplementary session was, perhaps, the shortest in the history of any State.

The special session proper convened Tuesday morning, November 19th, and adjourned at noon last Saturday, the 23d. The supplementary extra session convened at 1 o'clock p. m. and ended at 3 o'clock Saturday.

As estimated by Controller Nye, the five-days' session cost the State about $15,000, the second session practically nothing.

The tax payment extension was cleared away and the measure, as enacted, extends the period before delinquency to the last Monday in January.

The resolution presented before the Assembly indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term was declared out of order.

A controversy has arisen in paying mileage to the Chaplain of the Senate. that body having voted it to him, but State Controller Nye has held up the bill.

He also declares he will not pay the $8 per diem for the supplementary extra session unless ordered by Attorney-General Webb to do so.

The Senators refused to accept the $25 each allowed for contingency expenses, but an effort was made to grab it in the Assembly. The attempt was voted down.

The following is a resume of the work accomplished by the Legislature during the extra session.

Passed four measures defining holidays and declaring that on special holidays declared by the Governor the courts may transact all kinds of judicial business except such as concerns actions for the direct payment of money.

Extended the time for the payment of taxes to the last Monday in January, 1908.

Appointed a committee consisting of three Senators and three Assemblymen to investigate banks and banking laws.

Secured the resignation, under pressure, of Andrew M. Wilson as Railroad Commissioner.

Passed the bill providing for the development of Islais creek and a $1,000,000 bond issue.

Appropriated $17,587.19 for the Adjutant-General's department to pay militia expenses incurred during the car strike in San Francisco.

Allowed the Governor's office an addition of $1,000 to the contingency fund.

Passed a perfunctory bill appropriating $4,000 for the State Printing Office to cover expenses incidental to the session.

Approved four San Francisco charter amendments specified in the Governor's call.

Approved the sixteen San Francisco charter amendments which were adopted at the November election, but were not included in the Governor's call for the extra session.

THIRD TERM CRY CAUSES SUDDEN RECALL OF TAFT

Washington.—Secretary Taft is shortening his trip and hurrying home in consequence of orders received from the President, who desires to take action upon the third term situation. The President ordered him to return while he was at Manila, but the secretary wanted to complete his journey and would not come. Now, in response to further telegrams, he has agreed to abandon his visit to Berlin and cut down his stay in Russia.

The reason for the President's reticence on the third term question of late has been due to the way in which he is tied up by Taft. He wants to have a full conference with the secretary and go over the whole presidential situation with him before beginning on his line of action in the campaign. It is probable that after this conference a statement will be issued which will clear the situation.

The way in which the third term boom has been pushed to the front in the last few months has altered the complexion very greatly from what it was when Taft started on his trip. The President is under a definite pledge to Taft. According to information here from a high authority. Taft's ambition originally was for the Supreme Court bench, not for the presidency. When Roosevelt finally persuaded him to give up his Supreme Court ambition and enter the presidential race, the only thing that could have induced Taft was the promise that Roosevelt would not be a candidate.

Thereupon Taft entered upon the presidential race as earnestly as if that had always been his ambition, and gave up all thoughts of going on the bench.

NAVY WILL ASK CONGRESS FOR FOUR GIANT FIGHTERS

Washington.—While nothing authoritative has yet been made public regarding the recommendations of the Administration as to the new ships which Congress will be asked to provide for in the naval appropriation bill, it is earnestly hoped by some of the most prominent men in the Navy that Congress will give $40,000,000 for the construction of four new battleships of at least 22,500 tons, and they would be even larger.

They suggest that the tendency abroad is rapidly setting in the direction of bigger ships, and they insist that there is no good reason why the size of the new battleships should be confined to that of the Delaware class, now building, in order to complete one fighting unit of four 20,000-ton ships.

"The bigger the ship that heads the fighting line, the better," remarked a high authority. "We hope that Congress will see this. We also hope that Congress will appropriate a sufficient sum to make some very much needed tests of armor and construction under various service conditions. Such tests would not cost much, compared with the money intended to be spent contingent upon their results, but they might result in a very big saving, not only in money, but what is more important, in national honor and prestige in case the ships built after the making of such tests should ever carry the flag into battle."

It will be urged to Congress that future naval construction be based on the most complete data possible to obtain. Our naval officers say that it is time this Nation ceased to follow in the path marked out by others.

HAWAIIAN PLANTERS WANT LABORERS FROM PORTUGAL

Honolulu.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Hawaiian sugar planters' association was held here last week. President E. F. Bishop in his opening address said the sugar crop of the islands had increased from 57,000 tons to 440,017 tons a year. The sugar growers in Hawaii, he said, had ceased to be anxious over the leaf hopper pest which three years ago threatened the ruin of the industry.

The Spanish and Portuguese laborers introduced during the year, after sifting, have proved desirable, and planters hope that Congress will so amend the immigration laws that the coming of this class to Hawaii may be resumed.

"The outlook for further influx of labor from the Orient is not cheering," he said, "because of the general trend of feeling in the United States against oriental immigration has grown into an issue that has forced official recognition. Hawaii's geographical location is such that any radical anti-oriental policy must seriously affect us, and I look to the future with some considerable apprehension when viewing it from the standpoint of the labor requirements of this territory.

"The attempt to get native labor from the Philippines has been all but a failure. Less than 100 in all have come as the result of an expensive effort to establish a regular immigration tide."

The crop just harvested is the largest ever raised in the Hawaiian Islands.

MAY DIE AS REFULT OF SON'S CRIMES.

Aged Father of Gaspipe Thug Seriously Ill and Prays for Death.

Petaluma.—The gaspipe bludgeon wielded by Louis Dabner and John Siemsen in San Francisco during the fall of 1906 may add one more victim to these men now in San Quentin under sentence of death.

William Dabner, father of Louis V. Dabner, lies at his home here under the shadow of a death that he prays may come before the execution of his son. Since the confession of Dabner, acknowledging the murder of Johannes Pfitzner and the Japanese banker, M. Munakata, and the attempted murder of Abe Behrend, William Dabner has steadily declined.

All of the endeavors of friends and neighbors to cheer the man from his gloom have been unavailing. The shocking termination to the career of his favorite son, disgrace and shame weighted the heartbroken father with a woe that only the grave can lift.

At his home here William Dabner rests in a critical condition following an operation for cancer of the stomach. The sufferer, who has aged years during the past twelve months, gives the physicians no aid. He is listless and indifferent. He has often expressed a desire to die before his son ascends the scaffold to expiate his crimes. He places no deliberate hindrances in the way of recovery, but neither does he help himself.

Republicans Endorse Foraker.

Columbus, O.—United States Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio was indorsed for re-election to the Senate and for the Republican nomination for President, at a joint meeting of the executive and advisory committees of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs, at a meeting held in this city.

Washington.—Taft men here laugh at the indorsement of Foraker for the Presidency by the League of Republican Clubs in Ohio. They say the "league" is a figment of the imagination, and was created by a Foraker Federal official who named a Foraker man from each county in the State, and that it is the "organization" that nominated Foraker.

To Raise Grapes on Big Scale.

Ukiah.—A million-dollar corporation has been formed here for the purpose of engaging extensively in grape culture. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the County Clerk, and negotiations are pending for several splendid tracts of land on which to set out the vines. Immense wineries will be constructed, and thousands of acres will be purchased and set to resistant stock. Some of the foremost men in the county are back of the proposition. At the present time there are thousands of acres in Mendocino county which is splendid grape land, and it is being utilized solely for stock ranges.

President Castro Seriously Ill.

Caracas, Venezuela, via Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad.—President Castro is again in ill health at Los Teques, and is confined much of the time to his bed. Senora Castro left Caracas last week to nurse her husband. It is said that President Castro will be taken to Macuto, where the climate is warmer, when he is able to make the trip.

New Orleans May Go Dry.

New Orleans.—With a "dry" New Orleans as the aim of the Prohibitionists and a "reformed" New Orleans as the object of saloon keepers, a crusade reflecting the Prohibition movement in other parts of the South is in progress. Ministers in nearly all local churches devote part of their sermons to appeals for prohibition of the liquor trade.

Tinplate Workers Idle.

Sharon, Pa.—Twenty-five hundred employes of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company in the Shenango valley are idle owing to trade depression. Practically all of the iron and steel companies of the valley are following a retrenchment policy.

Scientists Will Spend Millions.

Honolulu.—The Pacific Scientific Institution was incorporated here a few days ago. The Institute will make a complete ethnological and biological survey of the Pacific. The work will require fifteen years and will require $6,000,000.

Death of Pioneer Editor.

Winona, Minn.—Daniel Sinclair, aged seventy-six years, the oldest editor in Minnesota, died here last week. Sinclair served half a century as editor of the Winona "Republican," which he established in 1856.

Would Make Arizona a State.

Washington.—Senator Flint will introduce a bill for the admission of Arizona.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE WORLD

Important Events of the Week in Both Hemispheres Compiled for Busy Readers.

What Has Happened, What Is Happening, and What Is Likely to Happen, Related by Correspondents in Every Corner of the Earth.

Point Arenas, Costa Rica.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here one morning last week. Several houses were damaged, but there was no loss of life.

Newark, N. J.—The sheet metal workers of Newark, after being out three days, secured an increase of 50 cents a day recently, it being the second raise in 18 months.

London.—Before leaving Windsor castle for Highcliff castle Kaiser Wilhelm, it is stated, left $10,000 to be divided as tips among the servants at the castle. On his previous trip to Windsor in 1898, it was said, $2,500 was left.

St. Petersburg.—A dispatch from Bokhara, Central Asia, says two officials of the Bokhara treasury were attacked in the city, mortally wounded and robbed of $60,000. The robbers were captured. The money was not recovered.

Hamburg.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has raised its lower deck passage rates between New York and Hamburg by $12.50 on the fast steamers and by $10.50 on the slow steamers. This increase is made because of the enormous traffic from America.

Kansas City.—Nancy Mason, whose record of birth shows her to have been 111 years of age, died last week at the home of relatives. She had lived here nineteen years. She was the widow of a farmer, and lived most of her life on a farm. She came to Missouri soon after the civil war.

Calcutta.—Traffic on the East Indian Railway, 2,165 miles long, and the second largest line in India is rapidly becoming paralyzed by a strike. The trouble originated with the engineers, who are almost entirely European, and great numbers of natives belonging to the traffic staff joined them.

Boston.—Dispatches from New England industrial centers show a curtailment of working hours, due to the scarcity of currency and to a falling off in the demand for goods. The industries affected are the woolen, rubber and shoe trades. A few of the cotton mills are curtailing production, but as yet the amount of machinery idle is inconsequential.

New York.—Theodore P. Shonts and Mrs. Shonts last week announced the engagement of their youngest daughter Miss Theodora, to Emmanuel Theodore Bernard Marie d'Albert de Luynes d'Ailly, ninth Duc de Chaulnes et de Picquiny and Marquis d'Angneau. The young duke also possesses several titles of Italian and Spanish nobility, including that of Prince.

London. Ontario.—A middle-aged woman entered the Bank of Montreal a few days ago, saying she had come from Chicago in order to deposit $4,000 in gold and American $1 bills, which she tied up in a towel. feeling that the money would be safer in the Bank of Montreal. This money she says was the lifetime savings of her grandmother and herself.

Paris.—A new death test which absolutely precludes the possibility of burial alive has been discovered at the Lariboisierre Hospital in this city. Experiments have been shown that radiographs of bodies taken even a few minutes after death reveal clearly the outlines of all the organs, whereas if the radiographs are taken during life the organs are not revealed.

New York.—First because she is a friend of the sailor, but also because she gave nearly half a million dollars toward the Young Men's Christian Association home in Brooklyn, 5,000 enlisted men of the Navy presented to Miss Helen Gould a silver loving cup. The new Young Men's Christian Association building and furnishings cost $900,000 and the funds were furnished equally by Miss Gould and Mrs. Russel Sage.

New York.—If nothing occurs to disarrange the carefully laid plans of the Sisal Hemp Producers of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, the International Harvester Company, known as the Agricultural Implement Trust, in future will have to pay for their supplies just whatever price the plantation owners may feel inclined to ask. Thus, it was remarked in the trade here, will be created the uncommon state of affairs whereby one concern with a monopoly will be compelled to deal with another—smaller, perhaps, but in a position to show a very arrogant spirit.

Business Conditions Readjusting Themselves.

By NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS FOR THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THOSE ACTIVITIES WHICH HAVE THEIR PULSE IN WALL STREET. ONE IS A SPIRIT OF UNREST AND POSSIBLE MISTRUST AMONG THE PEOPLE GENERALLY; THE OTHER IS A READJUSTMENT OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS THAT SEEMS TO COME PERIODICALLY IN OUR BUSINESS HISTORY.

I would not call the serious events of the last few weeks a flurry in Wall street. They are evidence of a movement that naturally BEGAN THERE FIRST. It must spread in some measure all over the country. In fact, it is so spreading now.

Such readjustments of business may be brought about gradually, as though by a slow process of bloodletting, or they may come, as in the present case, with A SWIFTNESS THAT APPROACHES PANIC. But such readjustments must come periodically. We had one in 1873 and another in 1893.

Yet how different they were from the present crisis! How splendidly our bankers and business men have met the situation of the last few weeks! No banks failing by the score, as was the case in 1873; NO GENERAL DEMORALIZATION of business concerns. All during last summer only one large industrial firm succumbed.

For one thing, we have Europe to lean on now. That was not possible before 1893, when we had no gold monetary standard. But the gold standard has made our CREDIT good there. The question of free silver has ceased to be an issue. Congress, however, SHOULD REFORM OUR CURRENCY LAWS at the next session. I don't know that it will, but it should.

Money Crisis Due to Hoarding.

By JAMES J. HILL, Railroad Builder and Financier.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE ACTUAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS of the country to cause or to account for the financial stress everywhere so severely felt. The crops are good, and until money began to disappear prices were higher than for many years. Buying and selling are not interrupted; trade is active; business as a whole is SOUND AT THE CORE.

Neither is there an insufficient volume of money in the country. A year ago there was ENOUGH for all current needs. The notion that Wall street has in some mysterious way absorbed it has NO FOUNDATION. As a matter of fact, the stock transactions are only about half what they were then, with prices greatly reduced. Probably this requires only from one-third to one-fourth of the money that was needed last year.

THE TROUBLE CLEARLY COMES FROM THE HOARDING OF MONEY, NOT BY THE FEW, BUT BY THE MANY. INVESTORS, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, FEEL UNCERTAIN ABOUT THE FUTURE OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, SOUND AND UNSOUND ALIKE.

From whatever source it may have come the impairment of public confidence is a real fact. IT HAS ALREADY DONE MUCH DAMAGE. IT WILL DO MORE UNLESS SPEEDILY CORRECTED. This popular distrust, as far as it leads to the hoarding of cash, is as FOOLISH as it is hurtful. The people should put an end to it by releasing the money whose withdrawal from active circulation means business starvation.

The heavy financial interests of the country are DOING THEIR PART. The people must put away misgivings and the present crisis will end. Alarmist publications have done much to spread and intensify this distrust.

THE BEST AND QUICKEST REMEDY IS FOR EVERY MAN WHO IS HOARDING MONEY TO RETURN IT TO ITS USUAL EMPLOYMENT. IT IS HE WHO IS DOING THE MISCHIEF. AS HAS BEEN SEEN, THE MONEY IS IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT IT MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE. IT IS AS MUCH THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN TO DEPOSIT ALL HIS SURPLUS IN CASH IN THE BANKS, WHICH ARE ENTIRELY SOUND AND SOLVENT, AS IT WOULD BE TO SUBSCRIBE TO A WAR LOAN.

In this way will money be put into circulation and the financial institutions of the country be enabled to make the advances without which business CANNOT be done.

What the Recent Peace Congress Accomplished.

By General HORACE PORTER, American Delegate to the Peace Conference.

I THINK it will be fully recognized when the work of the conference is STUDIED AND UNDERSTOOD that if this conference had succeeded in adopting only one of the fourteen conventions finally agreed upon it would have repaid the nations for bringing it about.

WAR SEEMS REMOTE NOW, BUT WE HAVE DONE MUCH TO AMELIORATE THE HORRORS OF IT IF IT SHOULD OCCUR. WE HAVE PROVIDED FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF PRISONERS AND WOUNDED AND FOR A FULLER RECOGNITION OF THE RED CROSS AND OTHER SOCIETIES IN THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY.

This was the first time that ALL the nations of the globe ever met in amicable conference. The debates were interesting and intelligent. There was no acrimony. Not a harsh word was uttered. Everywhere was evident AN EARNEST DESIRE TO BRING THE PEOPLE TOGETHER, and when the text of the fourteen adopted conventions is studied every one will be struck by their importance not only as affecting the present but as indicating still better results at the next conference.

ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT WORKS WAS THE AGREEMENT TO HOLD THE NEXT CONFERENCE IN EIGHT YEARS, THE SAME PERIOD THAT ELAPSED BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS AT THE HAGUE. THIS, WE BELIEVE, WILL INSURE HEREAFTER THE AUTOMATIC GATHERING OF PEACE CONFERENCES.

PRESS NOTES

Every family in and around Campbell should be a subscriber to the PRESS. Why not now?

Mrs. Bourne was hostess at an informal dinner given at her home on Thursday last, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cutting, T. H. Bourne and Miss Esther Bourne.

The Epworth League gave a Thanksgiving social Thursday evening which was an enjoyable affair, attended by a large number of young people. A musical program, consisting of a piano solo by Miss Ruth Kellogg, a vocal solo by Miss Cora Rodeck, a piano solo by Miss Emma Beattie and a vocal solo by John Kellogg, was much appreciated. A succession of lively games were played and refreshments of cranberry punch and wafers were served. The decorations were unique. There was a generous response to the invitation to bring suitable articles of food for distribution to the needy.

The young people of the Congregational Church were entertained at the home of Rev. and Mrs. George Atkinson Thursday evening. A "swap party" it was called, and much merriment was occasioned by the results of the swaps.

A. E. Howe and family, of Sunnyvale, spent Thursday with relatives.

Dewey Hestner is building an addition to his cottage on Rincon avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cutting entertained relatlves to the number of 24 at dinner Thanksgiving Day.

Vera Fablinger, of Stanford, was home for the holiday.

L. D. Bohnett has successfully passed the examinanion and is now a full fledged attorney. L. D. is a Deputy County Clerk and his Campbell friends wish him much success.

Mrs. Powers and Prof. E. A. Powers, of Paso Robles, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Copeland.

Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have returned from a visit to Pacific Grove.

Merle Lloyd, of Oakland, spent Thanksgiving with his parents here.

Mrs. Saddler and Mrs. Nelson went to Berkeley Friday.

F. Savage is building a neat cottage on his ranch, which is to be occupied by the Misses Palmer, of Berkeley, with their invalid mother.

Miss Adella Cook is home from Berkeley for a few days' visit with home folks.

Mrs. B. F. Eaton, of San Jose, spent a day or two recently with Mrs. S. R. Wade and other friends.

Miss Fay, of San Diego, is here on a visit to her cousin, Mr. J. A. Fay, of Central avenue.

Hugh McGee has gone south for the winter.

A. P. Merrill has sold his orchard home to Mr. Griffin and will move into town, having rented Mrs. Timothy's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greene, having sold their orchard home on Johnson avenue, have moved to Mr. E. S. Wait's ranch (formerly the Page place) on the Los Gatos road.

Mr. and Mrs. Zion have moved to the Bohnett dwelling on Second street.

A very pleasant Thanksgiving Day was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gilman. Those present were, Mr. Hobson, baggage-master at the narrow-guage depot, San Jose, and wife; Mr. Hobson, of the Conkling Grocery Co., San Jose, and wife; Mrs. Bell, of the Willows, and Mr. and Mrs. John Gilman and their three grand-children, Maude, Edith and Ralph Gilman.

On Thanksgiving Day, Campbell base ball team were victorious over the Cottage Grove team by a score of 9 to 8. Toward the close of the game it was in doubt who would win and excitement was intense. Our boys did good work and deserve credit for winning. The pitching of McKenzie was a feature, while many of the boys handled the stick with credit, notably, Eddleman, Benner, Bibb, Baumgartner, DeSelle and McKenzie. A large number was present at the game. The line-up was as follows: Sawyer, catcher; McKenzie, pitcher; Eddleman, 1 b; Benner, 2 b; Baumgartner, 3 b; H. DeSelle, ss; Gerow, lf; S. Benner, cf; Bibb, rf.

The Sabbath.

Man needs work and also rest. God has ordained both in due proportions, and at suitable times. Man needs not only the rest of the night, but a weekly cessation and relaxation of the hard muscular toil, of the mental and nervous strain which six strenuous days imposes.

It is now generally, if not universally conceded that a man will do more and better work in a year if allowed a weekly day of rest than he will if compelled to work continuously without rest. It is also claimed that machinery will last longer snd do better work if allowed an occasional rest.

God has written this law in nature and also in the book of divine revelation.

This fundamental principle of alternate work and relaxation is clearly revealed from heaven by the Almighty and loving Father for the *good* of his children.

We note in passing that the law of the sabbath, as every true law, human or divine, is for the *good* of the governed.

God also gave this law the sanction of his own example in the beginning by working six days and resting one.

Not much is said about the weekly division of time among the patriarchs. But enough is said to indicate that a seven day division of time was recognized.

Noah allowed seven days to elapse between the times of sending out the dove from the Ark. Laban said to Jacob concerning Leah: "Fulfill her week and we will give thee the other also" and Sampson gave the Philistines seven days in which to find out his riddle.

Profane history does not say much about it. But enough is said to indicate that the Eastern nations, before the days of Moses, recognized a division of time not varying largely from seven days.

Egypt was a powerful and influential nation of early times, and the sojourn of Israel in Egypt for 430 years had served to make them Egyptian in thought, feeling and action.

The Egyptians observed a period of seven days of which Saturday was the first and Friday was the seventh or sacred day. See Encyclopedia Brittanica, Vol. 4, page 665.

Israel was to be a peculiar people, separate from all other people.

Other nations were polytheists, believing in and worshiping many gods. Israel must worship one God and one only—Jehovah. Other nations made idols—some kind of tangible representation of their gods before which they performed their devotions.

Israel was strictly forbidden to make to themselves any representation of anything in heaven above or in the earth beneath. Other nations were accustomed to swear by their gods. Israel was strictly forbidden to take the name of their God in vain.

The fundamental principle of septinary rest was retained and especially emphasized to Moses. But a system of fixed day sabbaths, to change from one day of the week to another was instituted. Yet so as that the sabbaths should always be just seven days apart, a thing unique in the world save for the Jews from the time of their leaving Egypt until the resurrection of Christ.

With the resurrection of Christ the Jewish sabbath as a peculiar institution ended and the Christians began at once to observe Sunday as the day for their religious gatherings. The day of Christ's resurrection steadily grew in favor.

The Jewish sabbatth, championed by that class of Jews that had secured his crucifixion, steadily declined in favor and ere long Sunday became generally observed by the Christians.

The Jewish sabbath continued to be observed by the non-christian Jews to some extent until the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus, about the year 70, when it almost totally disappeared. OBSERVER.

(To be continued)

John Duncan made a business trip to San Francisco Friday.

Students, Take Notice!

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Orchard City Grange Active.

Campbell Orchard Grange No. 333, held its session in I. O. O. F. hall November 26, 1907, Master Keesling presiding. After the regular order of business the names of seventeen candidates were balloted on and elected to become members of the order. Dr. Cooper discussed the question, "Why the Governor Declared Holidays." The election of officers will take place December 11, also initiation in the first and second degree by the Orchard City drill team. The next meeting following will be on New Year's eve. There will be initiations in the third and fourth degrees. Also a Christmas tree and banquet. The lecturer's hour was pleasing and interesting. A violin and piano duet by Mr. Scholtz and Miss Mildred Keesling. Miss Pearl Bohnett recited "Mario and the Beggar Woman." Mr. Whitman gave a very interesting address, his subject being "Harmony."

Wm. F. Duncan, who has sold his San Juan orchard and rented a place at Imperial, was visiting his family and friends here last week. He has gone to Imperial, but his family will remain here for a while.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, Deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of Robert McConnell, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said Administrator with the Will annexed at the office of Karns & Whitehurst, Room 108 Ryland Building, San Jose, California, that being the place for the transaction of all the business of said estate in the County of Santa Clara.

San Jose, this 19th day of October, A. D. 1907.

W. L. NORTHERN,
Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of Robert McConnell, Deceased.

Karns & Whitehurst, Attorneys for Administrator.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

S. R. WADE, Master.
GEORGE S. ROBSON, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

W. L. DOWTON, Noble Grand.
R. E. GATES, Secretary.

Rebekahs

Ada Rebekah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., meets the first and Third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. W. DUNHAM, Noble Grand
MISS ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. O. A. PUTNAM, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World

Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.

ALFRED BULMORE, Council Com.
L. W. HUTCHINS, Clerk.

Fraternal Aid Association

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. M. J. WILSON, President
MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

Dr. Mark F. Hopkins,

Physician and Surgeon,

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Room 10 City Hall, San Jose. Phone, Brown 632

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO

6:32 a m, Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.
7:10 a m, Daily (except Sunday) to San Francisco, via Palo Alto.
7:30 a m, New Almaden to San Jose, Mixed.
2:45 p m, Freight.
3:10 p m, Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

8:26 a m, Freight
Leave S. F. 8:20 a m Daily, via Oakland, including Sunday, arrive Campbell 11:00.
5:08 p m, New Almaden Mixed, Daily.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, via Palo Alto, arrive Campbell 6:55.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, including Sunday, via Oakland, arrive Campbell 7:30.

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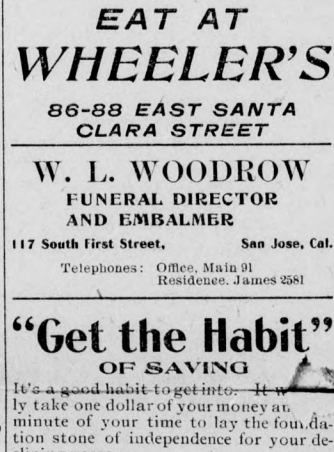

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